



ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1892.

VOLUME XL--NUMBER 296.

ALL FOR VICTORY.

Huntington Filling Up With Enthusiastic Republican Delegates

TO THE STATE CONVENTION,

Which Will Meet To-morrow in the Big Wigwam.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNORSHIP.

Atkinson, Morris and Davis Have Booms on Hand--Davis Seems to be in the Lead--Many Men Out for the Auditorship--Prominent Arrivals. The Wigwam Twice as Large as the "Hot Box"--Monongalia's Delegation Starts a Goff Boom--They Have Asked Him if He Will Accept a Unanimous Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., August 1.—Huntington begins to look as though a convention is on the way already. There is a great scramble for accommodations. The boys will be packed a little closely, but Huntington will open every room in town rather than leave anybody unprovided for. The wigwam is twice as large as the Parkersburg affair, and hasn't any walls. It has been suggested that if the roof were removed it would be a perfect convention hall for hot weather. Ohio county came in handsomely this evening, with Marshall, Brooke, Wood and some other counties, and a batch of braves from all along the Baltimore & Ohio main line and Parkersburg branches. Col. Jake Kemple is much impressed with the idea that Atkinson for governor is a winning card, and will devote his talents to that end.

ATKINSON'S POSITION.

Mr. Atkinson came in this evening from Charleston, with his brother and Sam Burdett, but I have not had a chance to talk with him. It has been understood that he was not a candidate for governor, but a good many of his friends would like to see him run, and without a talk with him at this juncture I cannot say what his mind is. My impression is that he will not reach a definite conclusion until he has conferred with his friends from over the state, understanding that Elkins, Mason and Campbell are beyond the party's reach, and that Atkinson preferred to figure in the ranks. About all the promising material in the state is being canvassed to-night.

State Senator P. W. Morris, of Ritchie, is on the grounds and his friends are making arguments in his behalf. Captain George W. Curtin, of Braxton, would do a good deal of lively booming as a business man if it were not known that he would not consider the matter. Warren Miller, of Jackson, candidate for supreme judge, has been spoken of with favor for the head of the ticket. Judge Guthrie would have a strong following, but Captain John K. Thompson has in his pocket a letter from Judge Guthrie vetoing that measure. Judge Guthrie was here last night and added emphasis to his letter. Judge Maxwell, of Harrison, and John Ruhl and C. M. Hart, of the same county, have been passed around a good deal as good men.

DAVIS' BOOM.

State Senator Thomas E. Davis, of Taylor, one of the delegates-at-large, one of the best men in the state, got in to-night and ran into a Davis boom as soon as he struck the town. He has said that he would not accept a nomination for anything, but he may change his mind. It is being put at him from all directions from the northern panhandle, from the eastern panhandle from the extreme southern section and from the interior, that if the party commands he ought to obey. Just now he is trying to find his quarters, will get a night's rest and think about it to-morrow. There are not enough delegates here to nominate anybody, but as they arrive, the Davis movement grows and grows with leadership.

It is interesting to note that among all the aspirants for the places on the ticket below the first, there is not one for who does not say that Davis would suit him exactly and run well in his region.

OTHER CANDIDATES.

General Duval, Senseney, of Ohio, and Hyer, of Braxton, have their eyes on the auditorship. Hall, of Kanawha, is expected to-night. He has representatives here. Willy, of Summers, who is also in the auditorship race, is on his way, and his friends seem hopeful. Since the withdrawal of Elliott Colonel Hooton thinks the attorney generalship is pretty close to Marshall county, but T. J. Huges, of Ohio, and Frank Cox, of Morgantown, have their eyes on the same goal. A. S. Bell, of Ohio, who has ideas about the superintending of free schools, is on hand and mixing liberally.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Commissioner Mason came in to-night. When the governorship is mentioned to him he looks weary and wanted to understand that enough has been said on that subject. Marshal White and District Attorney Sturgis arrived on the night train. There is nothing like excitement, only deep interest and a desire to name a ticket that will command the united party support and win. None of the preliminaries for the convention will be arranged before to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., August 1.—The Monongalia county delegation came in to-night and turned loose a Goff boom, a thing which easily goes among West Virginia Republicans. It was understood that when General Goff went on the bench he would not consider the governorship, and it is not thought probable that he would accept. A telegram was sent to him to-night asking whether he would accept a unanimous nomination. No answer has yet been received.

FOURTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Fight for the Nomination is Between Hughes and Caldwell.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

RAVENSWOOD, W. VA., August 1.—The Fourth district Republican Congressional convention will be held at Spencer to-morrow. Most of the delegates from the upper end of the district got in here this evening and went through to Spencer. Caldwell badges decorated nearly all these delegates, and it is evident he is making a successful canvass in the upper end of the district. The Hughes people from the lower end of the district arrived at 8:40, and lay over here until to-morrow morning. Hughes supporters are confident he will be nominated. A. B. White, of Parkersburg, is a Hughes man and will carry some Wood county votes with him. It is said Campbell's candidacy in Cabell is really a move to throw votes to Caldwell. A spirited fight may be expected in the convention to-morrow between Hughes and Caldwell, and it is impossible to say now who will come out on top. Both are good men, and the Republicans of the Fourth are assured of a good fighting candidate in the event of the nomination of either.

A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME

That is Being Worked in Kanawha County to Capture the Election Machinery.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., August 1.—The second trial of the celebrated impeachment prosecution against Col. John S. Cunningham to remove him from the office of Commissioner of the county court was commenced in the circuit court this morning, with Judge Campbell, of the Monroe circuit on the bench. The case which was originally tried some two months ago resulted in a hung jury, to the great disappointment of the Democratic managers. The scheme is to remove Col. Cunningham so as to obtain control of the election machinery in this county. With Col. Cunningham off the bench the Democratic bosses can dictate the appointment of the supervisors of election, which would mean the manipulation of the returns to defeat the Republicans, not only in Kanawha county, but in the State.

The leading attorney on the side of the prosecution is William E. Chilton, the law partner of Senator Kenna, and a brother of Jos. E. and Booker Chilton, the former of whom is the principal manipulator of the MacCorkle campaign, while it is generally believed here by every one, and openly asserted by many influential Democrats, that the latter is to be secretary of state in the event of MacCorkle's election. The purpose is not to purify the public service, but to remove the grand old man at all hazards.

As an indication of the high esteem in which he is held by the people of this county it is only necessary to mention the fact that at the primary election on July 9 Colonel Cunningham was renominated for commissioner of the county court by an overwhelming majority. But it is believed here that the Democrats will run against a snag in their case in Judge Campbell. He is held in high esteem by those who know him, and it is thought improbable that he would lend himself to any such scheme that would lower himself in the estimation of the people. There will be a motion to suspend Cunningham from the exercise of the functions of his office pending the trial, after which the case will not be brought to a final issue until after the November election. If Judge Campbell should allow the motion the Democrats will have gained their point. The action of the judge is awaited with no little interest.

DISOBEYED ORDERS

And as a Consequence Several Trainmen Killed and Passengers Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 1.—It is reported here, that the limited, east-bound, a passenger train on the Big Four, which left here at 9 p. m., collided with a freight train at Edwardsville junction, the engineer and fireman being killed and a large number of passengers being injured, several fatally.

The accident was caused, it is thought, by a disobedience of orders. The engineer of the east-bound train had orders to wait at Edwardsville crossing for the incoming train. The latter was behind time, and after considerable waiting the engineer pulled out, meeting the other train on a curve. Information at this hour (midnight) is that the engineer and fireman of the incoming train were killed and several passengers were badly, some seriously, injured. It is not thought many will die. None of the coaches left the track.

Bergman Not Bailed Yet.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 1.—There has been no effort as yet to get the \$10,000 bail for Bergman. Attorney Friedman takes no stock in the report that friends in New York are endeavoring to raise funds for Bergman's defense. He says the friends of Knoll and Bauer are ready to put up \$5,000 for each of them. The Thirty-third street mill was fairly started to-day, and operations will be resumed in the puddling department.

The strikers did not interfere with the non-union men and assisted the police in preserving order. The firm claim to have 15 skilled men at work in the union mill, 30 at Duquesne and 27 at Homestead. They say the strike is broken.

In this connection the advisory committee at Homestead gave out the following to-night: "But two men went to work in the Homestead mill to-day. One was Edward Lyon and the other Charles Gettle. There are less than 400 in the mill, and 100 are tramps."

Awaiting Developments.

WASHINGTON, Pa., August 1.—Lieutenant Colonel Streator, for whom a warrant was issued to-day on information made by Private Iams, is in this place attending to business. Colonel Streator said to-day that he was not worried about the affair and is simply awaiting developments.

Knights of Pythias Encampment.

KANAWHA CITY, Mo., August 1.—Major-General Carnahan, commander-in-chief of the uniform rank Knights of Pythias of the world, arrived in the city this morning from Indianapolis with his staff. General Carnahan comes to make final arrangements for the great encampment.

THE DEMOCRATS DELAY

The Appropriations Necessary for the Government's Business

TO BE CARRIED ON LAWFULLY.

Holman, the Great Reform Fraud and Objector to Everything Except His Own Interests, Tries to Blame the Standstill on "Somebody Else." Reed Takes Him Over the Coals. The Senate Devotes the Greater Portion of the Session to the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—The Congressional Record although published before midnight Saturday could not be delivered in the house to-day owing to a lack of appropriation to pay messengers, drivers of the government printing office and others whose duty it is to transport the publication from the office to the capitol.

The public gallery was well filled this morning principally by employees of the printing office who are having an enforced vacation, but in the house itself, the law was not so rigorously complied with. The appropriation for the lighting of the capitol, and other public buildings is carried in the sundry civil bill, and although the appropriations have lapsed the court rooms were illuminated. One hundred and forty-six members responded to their names on roll call, this being twenty-one short of a quorum. On motion of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, a call of the house was ordered. An exact quorum, 157 members, responded.

Mr. Holman then rose to move a suspension of the rules, but before his proposition was read Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, made the point of order that the previous question having been ordered on the Senate amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, the motion to suspend was not now in order. The Speaker overruled the point of order, and quoted from a ruling made by Speaker Reed, in justification of his ruling.

Mr. Hopkins said that he had not always regarded Speaker Reed's rulings as sound, and he was not inclined to except to them. Mr. Bingham said that the World's Fair amendment came from the senate duly under the rules of the senate and became a part of the sundry civil bill. It was not contended in the house that the World's Fair amendments were not a part of the bill. The conferees on the part of the house had been instructed to resist the amendments without providing for the fair. Assurances are given, however, by members of the appropriation committee that the committee has no such intention.

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman), who had voted against a motion to recede, had seen proper to change his vote in order to move a reconsideration. As to whether it was his intention to filibuster was a question for the gentleman to answer to the house, the people and the country. That it had that result was the best evidence and conclusion. He, Mr. Bingham, did not believe that there was any purpose on the Republican side to delay or obstruct the conduct of the government for the next few days. But it must be understood that a house having a Democratic majority of 150, capable of conducting the business of the government without a vote from the Republican side, must be responsible to the people for the conduct of public affairs. No responsibility could rest on the Republican party.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was aware of the fact that the Senate in defiance of the rules had placed the World's Fair amendment on the appropriation bill. The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Hopkins, was willing to stop the wheels of legislation for the purpose of compelling the house to give \$5,000,000 to a corporation in Chicago. Both in time of peace and in time of war he had heard the proposition made to extend appropriations and never until now had he heard it objected to.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, spoke in opposition to the World's Fair appropriation. Chicago he said did not ask a loan. He asked that Congress pass a bill which made the government a joint stockholder in a private corporation.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Holman, had afforded an example of unspeakable courage which enabled him to face unflinchingly a situation of this kind. With a Democratic majority of more than 140, of which he was the factional leader, the house of representatives had stopped the business of the government and now he was endeavoring to charge this stoppage to somebody else. He, Mr. Holman, himself had led, if not openly, covertly, this rebellion against good government. He had deliberately blocked the wheels of business, and he charged it now upon somebody else. The World's Fair legislation had received the sanction of the senate without regard to party. The gentleman from Indiana had the courage to stand before the house and testify and charge the result of his own action to another member. To charge (in a tone of amazement) in a house with 140 Democratic majority the stopping of public business to a member of the minority. He did not wonder that the gentleman from Indiana had had a long career. Courage like that carried a man through Indiana. There was 140 majority; the appropriation had the sanction of both houses of Congress, and yet the business of the country was to be stopped and "somebody else" was to be charged with the crime. [Applause.]

Mr. Cummings, of New York, declared that the wheels of government had been stopped by the objection of a Republican, Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, said that next to the gentleman from Indiana, the gentleman from New York was the most responsible for the condition in which the house found itself to-day.

Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, asserted that the gentleman from Illinois had caused the wheels of government to stop. The gentleman from Illinois had virtually said to the house, "You either give that \$5,000,000 to the World's Fair, or you don't get your sundry civil bill."

The joint resolution extending the appropriations was agreed to without division.

On motion of Mr. Tracey, of New

York, the rules were suspended and the senate bill was passed changing the date of the dedication of the World's Columbian Fair buildings from the 12th to the 21st of October.

Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating \$50,000, for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers.

Mr. Kilgore raised the point of no quorum; and but 158 members responding, the house adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was announced for this evening at eight o'clock.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Decides to Throw the Fair Appropriation Over Until Next December.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—The Democrats of the house held a caucus to-night for the purpose of consultation, and it possible to agree on some plan by which the present deadlock can be broken and an adjournment of congress brought about.

The debate to a large extent proceeded upon a resolution offered by Mr. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, proposing to lay over until December next a vote on the proposition to appropriate \$5,000,000 in aid of the World's Fair. There were present, about 100 members with Mr. Holman as presiding officer. The resolution was debated in a calm manner, most of the members being unusually quiet. Mr. Mutchler opened the proceedings in a speech in which he explained the purposes and objects of his resolution, and urged the Democrats to adopt it as the best way out of the present difficulty, and as a means whereby the government could aid the fair if circumstances showed it to be necessary to prevent a failure that would reflect upon the American people.

Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, followed Mr. Mutchler, opposing his colleague's resolution.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, supported the resolution in a speech which ended only with the fall of Chairman Holman's gavel.

Speaker Crisp made some remarks, which, in part at least, were directed at the unusual method by which the fair appropriation had been tacked onto the appropriation bill. It was, he said, unprecedented to tack onto a bill providing for the ordinary running expenses of the government a provision such as this \$5,000,000 amendment. Speaker Crisp's speech was in favor of the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Mutchler, Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, taking the same side.

Among the speakers on the other side who followed up the opening made by Representative Kilgore were Messrs. Fellows, of New York; Babbitt, of Wisconsin; and O'Neill, of Missouri. The sentiment was evidently, however, largely against the World's Fair men, and after ineffectual efforts to adjourn a vote was had.

The first vote was taken on a resolution offered by Mr. Reilly, when he began his remarks, and intended as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Mutchler. Mr. Reilly's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the house shall be allowed to vote on the pending motion, namely the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house agreed to concur in the senate amendment No. 308, without the interposition of any further dilatory motion.

The chairman, Mr. Holman, expressly stated that the vote would be persuasive only, and would not be binding.

The vote resulted in the defeat of Mr. Reilly's resolution by 69 yeas to 31 yeas, and then the Mutchler resolution to throw the fair appropriation over until December was carried by practically the same vote, whereupon the caucus adjourned.

A QUIET DAY

In the Senate--Mr. Vest Blipped up the Back for False Statements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—The telegraphic summons that were sent out by the Vice President Saturday evening requesting absent senators to return to the capitol and to not leave it until the session finally closes had not perceptibly (if at all) increased the ranks of those present to-day; but no question came up that required the ascertainment of the fact whether there was a voting quorum present or not. It had been necessary to test that point the result would probably have been a demonstration in the negative. But there was nothing in to-day's proceedings that required any formal vote.

The joint resolution extending till next Thursday last year's appropriations for the government bureaus, covered and included in the sundry civil appropriation bill, still pending in the house, was passed without a word of remark and without any division. Almost all that occupied the attention of the senate were speeches on the tariff question by Mr. Hawley and Mr. Hilcock, advocating and defending the policy of protection and the statement by Mr. Vest respecting the profits of the Arlington woolen mills. Mr. Vest had in a former speech asserted that that company had in 1891 paid a dividend of 50 per cent and that there had been troubles and strikes among its workmen. Both these assertions had been characterized in a letter from Mr. Whitman, the secretary of the company, to Mr. Allison, which had been read some days ago and printed in the Record, as "absolutely false," and Mr. Vest, in view of that denial, undertook to prove from Mr. Whitman's own report to the directors that his, Mr. Vest's, original assertion was practically true and that Mr. Whitman's assertion was false. As to strikes and labor troubles at the mills Mr. Vest sustained his first statement by various extracts from newspapers of Boston and other places.

The resolution for the appointment of a select committee as to the employment of Pinkerton detectives was reported back from the committee on education and labor and went over without action until to-morrow.

At the conclusion of the tariff speeches the senate adjourned.

Thompson's Mission.

TORONTO, Ont., August 1.—Sir John Thompson leaves to-day, and it is rumored that he will make an unannounced visit to Washington and endeavor to secure a pledge from the President that he will not issue his proclamation until opportunity has been given the Canadian government to hear from England and decide on a line of immediate action.

THE DRUNK INQUIRY.

All the Drinkers Stand Together, and as a Consequence Mr. Cobb Will not Take the Gold Cure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—The special committee appointed to investigate the charges of drunkenness of members of the house resumed its sittings this morning and a half dozen witnesses testified that in their opinion Representative Cobb, of Alabama, was not drunk when he delivered his argument in the Noyes-Rockwell election contest, the witnesses generally testifying that in their opinion Mr. Cobb was suffering from exhaustion incident to the delivery, when in poor health, of a long speech, marked by many interruptions and much badgering on the part of other members. Mr. Bynum testified that it was not an uncommon practice for members to take bouillon, beef tea, coffee and other stimulants out of a cup during long continued arguments, and from a knowledge of Mr. Cobb's physical condition, he was satisfied that that gentleman could not speak continuously for two hours without taking some stimulant.

Representative Kilgore, of Texas, testified that he had seen one member drunk on the floor of the house during this session, and perhaps one or two members who, he thought, were under the influence of liquor. He could not recall having seen any member reel through the aisles. He recalled one particular occasion when a member addressing the house seemed under the influence of whisky. Mr. Kilgore said that he was in the chair during the greater part of Mr. Cobb's argument. It never occurred to him that Mr. Cobb was under the influence of liquor.

O'Brien Moore, correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, testified that he had talked with Mr. Cobb immediately before and after his argument, to which he had listened, and he knew Mr. Cobb was not under the influence of liquor.

Andrew Devine, one of the official stenographers of the house, produced the manuscript of the official report of Mr. Cobb's argument, and testified that he saw nothing in Mr. Cobb's conduct to justify the charges made.

Many other witnesses testified in Mr. Cobb's behalf, and the committee adjourned. It is very likely that two reports will be presented, and that Representative Simpson will file a minority report in behalf of his fellow Alliance member, Mr. Watson, of Georgia, it being practically assured that the majority will at least make some strictures on Mr. Watson.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—The statement issued this afternoon shows that the interest and non-interest bearing debt decreased \$338,853 during the month of July. Cash in the treasury \$783,078,271 81.

The Gasoline Explosion.

SPRINGFIELD, O., August 1.—An oil car on a wrecked train on the Big Four filled with gasoline was wrecked near Cold Springs to-day and caught fire from a spark from a workman's pipe. There was no explosion for an hour afterwards. The working crew having been called off from fear of an explosion, they returned in forty minutes, and twenty minutes afterwards the gasoline exploded, throwing the car a distance of 300 feet. There were no fatalities, but a number of railroad men and quarrymen were badly burned about the face and neck. The most serious burned man was as follows:

J. L. Withrow, chief train dispatcher of the Big Four; T. J. English, train master; J. H. Berry, general master mechanic; J. C. Nelson, chief engineer; J. C. Carney, yard master. About eighteen quarrymen were slightly burned. Loss about \$3,000. The cause of the wreck was a broken axle.

Hope Has Gone Out.

ST. PAUL, August 1.—Prof. Edward Hope, the balloonist, met instant death at Inver Grove in a peculiar manner yesterday. After his balloon had gone up about half a mile it began to drift rapidly toward the Mississippi before a west wind. Becoming alarmed Hope cut away his parachute and began to descend. The machine worked badly, however, and he dropped to the earth like a shot. He fell in a slough and was driven twelve feet into the mud. It required nearly an hour to dig his body out.

The Catholic Chautauqua.

NEW LONDON, CONN., August 1.—The Catholic Summer Assembly was formally opened yesterday morning with a pontifical high mass in St. Mary's church, Bishop McMahon officiating. His assistants at the throne were the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, of Pittsburgh, and the Rev. James Nihim, of Bridgeport. Already there are registered in the rooms of the bureau of information nearly 200 names of visitors to attend the opening lectures. The committees are placing all applicants for accommodations as fast as they come in.

Destructive Fire.

PORTLAND, ORE., August 1.—At 8:30 to-night fire broke out on the third floor of Whittier & Co.'s paint and oil store on Front street, and an hour later threatened to destroy the entire block, a four-story brick, 200 by 100 feet, occupied by Wadham & Co., wholesale grocers; Frank Brothers, implement dealers, and may reach half a million dollars. The building is owned by United States Dolph and D. P. Thompson.

Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 1.—The Advertiser has already received exact returns from various parts of the state and scores of telegrams as to returns of the vote, showing that the straight Democratic ticket, headed by Thomas G. Jones, has been overwhelmingly elected. Nearly every telegram states that the bulk of the negroes voted for Jones. So far there is no report of disorder of any kind.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, August 1.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: English wheats were in favor of buyers. Good reports have been received in regard to the crops, although the harvest generally is likely to be late. Foreign wheats were quiet, but a decrease in the quantity on passage assisted in steadying prices.

RASH RIOTING RUSSIANS

Attack the Deputy Governor in an Asiatic Province

AND FALL ON HIM WITH FURY.

The Life Beaten out of Him and His Features Mutilated Beyond All Recognition--The Troops Called Out. But the Rioters Make a Desperate Resistance--A Hand to Hand Conflict--The Riot Only Quelled by the Aid of the Cossacks.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 1.—Private letters received here from Tashkend, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Syr-Darya, report that news in regard to serious riots which occurred in that place on July 6 in connection with the cholera epidemic have been suppressed by the government, the strictest censorship being exercised in the matter.

Five thousand of the natives suddenly started to the residence of Deputy Governor Poustinskoff, who fled on the approach of the howling mob. His flight was discovered, however, and he was pursued and overtaken in the street by a large and infuriated crowd of the attacking party, who mercilessly vented their fury on the helpless official.

He was surrounded on all sides by enemies hungering for his blood, and was maltreated in a terrible manner. He pleaded with his assailants for mercy, but his appeals were in vain, and at length he was flung to the ground, and after being trampled upon by the desperate rioters, was assailed with a shower of stones until the life had been beaten out of him, and his features had been mutilated beyond recognition.

A body of troops was hurried to the scene of the attack on the deputy governor, and they were given orders to adopt the most rigorous measures in dealing with the rioters. Arriving at the place where the defiant natives were assembled the troops opened fire on their ranks, killing several of them. The natives were armed with pistols and daggers, and nothing daunted by the deadly fire poured into them, held their ground and made a desperate resistance to the soldiers.

The two forces closed in on each other and a furious hand to hand fight resulted, the maddened natives, when their pistols had been emptied, slashing furiously about with their daggers, and doing much execution with these weapons. The attacking party were reinforced by a body of Cossacks, and with the valuable aid of these soldiers they finally succeeded in quelling the riot and dispersing the natives in all directions.

It is known that 60 of the natives were killed and that hundreds of them were wounded, many of them most grievously. The soldiers, too, suffered heavily, the Russian loss being 15 killed and many wounded.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Visits England and a Right Royally Received--At Osborne House.

COWES, August 1.—At an early hour this morning the harbor of Cowes was alive with war ships and yachts gaily decorated with bunting, which had gathered to receive Emperor William, of Germany, whose arrival here was hourly expected. At 9 o'clock the Admiralty yacht, Fire Queen, having on board the first honorable, the Earl of Clan William, commander of the Portsmouth station and all the admirals and captains stationed there, steamed out of the harbor to meet the German imperial yacht, Kaiser Adler, on which Emperor William sailed from Wilhelmshaven. When off Sandown the Kaiser Adler and her escort, the German ironclad, Beowulf, were sighted and the usual salutes were fired. The emperor was seen on the bridge of the Kaiser Adler. The emperor was received at the landing stage by Count Von Hatzfeld, the German ambassador to England and his suite.

Before coming ashore the emperor took a steam barge and visited the Moltke. After having made an inspection of the vessel the emperor again appeared on deck in the undress uniform of a British admiral. He then re-embarked on the barge, accompanied by Prince Henry of Russia and his aides, and General Von Wittich, and proceeded to the royal yacht Alberta, on board of which he was received by the Duke of Connaught, who wore the uniform of a British general. After warm greetings and hearty handshakes had been exchanged the emperor and the duke disembarked and were driven to the Osborne house. During the ride the Duke of Connaught occupied a seat by the side of the emperor. They were met at the entrance to Osborne house by a guard of honor, composed of a detachment of the rifle brigade.

Charge Balfour With Bribery.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The petition has been filed against the return of the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, as member of Parliament for the east division of Manchester on the ground that bribery was resorted to in the last election. Mr. Balfour is the first lord of the treasury, and conservative leader in the house of commons, and has represented the eastern division of Manchester since 1883. The election was held on July 6, and the poll was officially announced as follows: Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, 5,147; Prof. J. E. Munro, 4,740. Mr. Balfour's majority 398. There are 11,493 registered voters in the district.

Gladstone Recovering.

LONDON, August 1.—Mr. Gladstone passed a good night. Sir Andrew Clark, his physician, was questioned by the representative of the Associated Press to whom he stated that he was satisfied with the progress toward recovery of Mr. Gladstone, but that he was not entirely rid of his cold and must spend at least another day in his bedroom.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, preceded by showers in West Virginia, western Ohio and lake stations; south winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

as furnished by C. S. HENNEY, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 71 3 p. m. 80

9 a. m. 75 7 p. m. 81

12 m. 66 6 p. m. 74 Weather--Fair.